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# CROPS AND MARKETS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1961

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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TURKEY'S TOBACCO EXPORTS  
UP 10 PERCENT

Turkey exported 83.3 million pounds of tobacco during the first half of 1961--a gain of 10 percent from January-June 1960.

Shipments were larger this year to a number of countries, including the United States, East Germany, Hungary, the Soviet Union, West Germany, and Egypt. These gains more than offset drops in trade with Czechoslovakia, Finland, Italy, and Poland.

The United States, leading market for Turkey's tobacco exports, took 53 million pounds in January-June 1961--an amount equal to 64 percent of the total.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Turkey, exports by country of destination,  
January-June 1959-61

Destination	January-June		
	1959	1960	1961 <u>1/</u>
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
United States.....	48,266	44,141	53,308
Germany, East.....	6,138	4,167	7,498
Czechoslovakia.....	8,597	6,391	3,862
Hungary.....	2,203	1,645	2,586
Soviet Union.....	2,094	1,971	2,405
Germany, West.....	12,201	1,781	2,332
Egypt.....	291	604	1,711
Switzerland.....	1,675	933	1,678
Finland.....	1,223	1,508	1,047
Austria.....	2,017	941	946
Italy.....	1,996	3,558	761
Poland.....	8,687	3,239	<u>2/</u>
Others.....	8,682	4,605	5,192
Total.....	104,070	75,484	83,326

1/ Preliminary. 2/ If any, included in "others."

Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee.

RHODESIAN FLUE-CURED SELLING RAPIDLY

Auction sales of flue-cured tobacco at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, totaled 208 million pounds through the 25th week of the current marketing season. The average price was equivalent to 41.1 U.S. cents per pound. For the similar period last year, sales totaled 199 million pounds at an average price of 41.5 U.S. cents.

# RHODESIAN FLUE-CURED EXPORTS CONTINUE UPWARD

Exports of flue-cured tobacco from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland totaled 76.0 million pounds in the first half of 1961.

This quantity was a gain of 30 percent from the 58.6 million shipped in January-June 1960. Part of the increase may be accounted for by the earlier opening of the marketing season this year.

Sharp gains were recorded in 1961 exports to the United Kingdom, West Germany, the Netherlands, Malaya and Singapore, and Hong Kong. Sweden and Japan, which took little or no Rhodesian flue-cured in January-June 1960, purchased a total of 1.1 million pounds this year.

## TOBACCO, FLUE-CURED: Rhodesias-Nyasaland, exports by country of destination, January-June 1960-61

Destination	January-June		Destination	January-June	
	1960	1961		1960	1961
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>		<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United Kingdom.....	33,024	41,742	Hong Kong.....	951	2,540
Germany, West.....	6,942	10,027	Rep. of S. Africa...	1,467	2,008
Australia.....	5,327	5,701	Sweden.....	--	541
Netherlands.....	2,159	3,195	Japan.....	46	521
Belgium.....	2,868	2,668	West Indies.....	160	470
Malaya and			Other.....	4,200	3,972
Singapore.....	1,422	2,570			
			Total.....	58,566	75,955

## WORLD CIGARETTE OUTPUT CONTINUES TO RISE

World cigarette output reached a record 2,227 billion pieces in 1960--5.2 percent more than in the previous year.

A larger-than-expected production in Western Europe and South America, combined with expected increases in Oceania and Asia, caused the 1960 gain to top the previous year.

All countries in Western Europe manufactured more cigarettes in 1960 than in 1959. The increases were particularly significant in Switzerland, the Netherlands, West Germany, Spain, and Finland.



The United States led the world in cigarette production in 1960 with 507 billion pieces. This quantity represented 22.7 percent of the world total, compared with U.S. production of 23.1 percent in 1959. (See FAS circular FT-17 for more detailed information.)

#### AUSTRALIA SHIPS BEEF TO U.S. AND CANADA

Three ships left Australia in late August and early September with 7,321,920 pounds of beef for the United States and Canada.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination <sup>1/</sup>	Quantity
			<u>Pounds</u>
Wyndham.....	August 24	New York	4,307,760
		Philadelphia	1,114,640
		Boston	730,240
		Montreal	145,600
Monterey.....	do. 25	Los Angeles	280,000
		San Francisco	387,520
Martha Bakke.....	September 1	Los Angeles	129,920
		San Francisco	35,840
		Seattle	190,400

<sup>1/</sup> Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

#### HAITI MAY BECOME U.S. MEAT SOURCE

Recent U.S. recognition of Haiti's meat inspection system will permit that country to ship meat products into the United States and its possessions.

Most of the Haitian meat exports resulting from this recognition will probably be shipped daily by air to Puerto Rico. These exports may amount to 12 to 15 million pounds per year. Small additional quantities, mainly boneless manufacturing beef, may enter the continental United States.

Exports will originate at Port-Au-Prince, where a firm has a virtual monopoly on the country's commercial meat production and trade.

Annual Haitian meat output may be as much as 50 to 75 million pounds--principally beef, with pork in second place.

AUSTRALIAN LAMB AND MUTTON  
EN ROUTE TO NORTH AMERICA

Four ships left Australia in August and early September with 1,890,560 pounds of mutton and 82,880 pounds of lamb for the United States and Canada.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination	Arrival date	Item	Quantity
					<u>Pounds</u>
City of Sydney.....	August 12	Philadelphia	September 10	Mutton	145,600
		New York	do. 14	do.	212,800
		Boston	do. 20	do.	56,000
		Montreal	do. 25	do.	123,200
Golden Ocean.....	August 16	Philadelphia	September 9	do.	35,840
		New York	do. 10	do.	660,800
		do.	do. 10	Lamb	4,480
		Montreal	do. 19	Mutton	24,640
		Toronto	do. 21	do.	56,000
		do.	do. 21	Lamb	22,400
Arctic Ocean.....	August 17	Philadelphia	September 13	Mutton	26,880
		New York	do. 17	do.	403,200
		Montreal	do. 27	do.	33,600
		do.	do. 27	Lamb	56,000
Martha Bakke.....	September 1	Vancouver	October 14	Mutton	112,000

U.K. IMPORTS OF U.S. LARD  
DECLINE 30 PERCENT

During the first half of 1961 the United Kingdom imported 20 percent less lard than in the similar period a year earlier.

Imports from the United States were down 30 percent, but shipments from most other suppliers increased. As a result, the United States held only 71 percent of the import market in the first half of 1961, compared with 81 percent a year earlier.

Buying shifted from the United States and Canada because lard production in Western Europe increased and prices continued relatively low. U.K. buyers increased imports from France by over a million pounds; 4.7 million pounds were purchased from Poland in 1961, but no imports were made from that source in 1960. The United Kingdom also imported 1.2 million pounds from West Germany in January-June 1961, but the latter has never been considered a lard exporter.



LARD: U.K. imports by country of origin and country  
percentage of total, January-June 1960 and 1961

Country of origin	January-June 1960		January-June 1961	
	Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total
	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	Percent
United States.....	188,325	80.9	132,673	71.3
France.....	24,772	10.6	25,976	14.0
Belgium.....	3,684	1.6	5,915	3.2
Denmark.....	6,699	2.9	7,225	3.9
Netherlands.....	5,021	2.2	6,325	3.4
Canada.....	1,613	0.8	531	0.3
Sweden.....	2,121	0.9	1,127	0.6
Other countries.....	432	0.1	6,188	3.3
Total.....	232,667	100.0	185,960	100.0

Henry A. Lane and Co., Ltd., London, England

U.S. SHIPS  
MORE RICE

U.S. rice exports from August 1960 through July 1961 rose 2 percent above those in the similar period of the previous year.

Exports in terms of milled rice were 20,953,000 cwt., compared with 20,577,000 in 1959-60, and the average of 13,817,000 in 1950-51 and 1954-55. Record exports in 1956-57 reached 26,150,000 cwt.

Substantial increases in exports to Africa, Asia, and Europe more than offset the sharp drop in rice going to Cuba, formerly a principal market. Large amounts were exported to other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The 2 major markets--India and Pakistan--accounted for most of the increase in exports to Asia. Indonesia was also a principal destination.

Rice going to Europe--led by exports to West Germany--increased 12 percent over 1959-60. Exports to the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom also were larger; those to Poland and Yugoslavia declined.

Exports to Africa, at 2,891,000 cwt., were 1,296,000 more than in 1959-60--a gain of 81 percent. The main destinations were the Republic of South Africa, Ghana, Liberia, the Republic of the Congo, and Tunisia.

RICE 1/: United States exports 2/ to specified countries, July 1961, with comparisons

Country of destination	August-July			July	
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1960	1961
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada .....	267	283	233	12	12
Bahamas .....	30	64	71	2	8
British Honduras .....	25	52	10	3/	0
Cuba .....	4,113	3,101	216	186	1
Jamaica .....	4	26	54	2/	1
Mexico .....	30	278	189	56	12
Netherland Antilles .....	63	82	110	10	10
Colombia .....	3	38	259	5	1
Chile .....	77	205	209	10	10
Venezuela .....	67	163	67	3	5
Other countries .....	237	4/1,000	5/207	29	24
Total .....	4,916	5,292	1,625	313	84
Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	315	341	229	16	5
Germany, West .....	1,132	702	1,056	40	130
Netherlands .....	350	575	647	67	0
Poland .....	12	83	52	32	0
Spain .....	0	75	45	0	0
Sweden .....	37	58	65	6	1
Switzerland .....	26	39	57	5	9
United Kingdom .....	444	505	567	58	51
Yugoslavia .....	3	122	120	8	0
Other countries .....	213	210	198	21	21
Total .....	2,532	2,710	3,036	253	217
Asia:					
Ceylon .....	1,078	904	0	0	0
Hong Kong .....	72	234	211	86	3/
India .....	41	4,619	5,728	625	0
Indonesia .....	116	3,357	2,697	3	0
Iraq .....	24	361	55	6	12
Israel .....	94	111	157	0	22
Nansei and Nanpo Islands .....	199	394	405	101	135
Pakistan .....	1,169	174	2,897	1	0
Saudi Arabia .....	114	89	130	4	5
Other Arabia .....	6	142	6	4	0
Other countries .....	6/1,735	524	1,046	1	20
Total .....	4,648	10,909	13,332	831	194
Africa:					
Congo, Republic of the .....	3	6	279	0	26
Other Western Africa .....	526	58	148	14	3/
Ghana .....	32	177	745	40	105
Liberia .....	377	432	477	45	83
Nigeria .....	1	28	30	4	3
South Africa, Republic of .....	46	307	981	21	215
Other countries .....	7/585	8/587	231	4	28
Total .....	1,570	1,595	2,891	128	460
Oceania .....	50	64	69	4	3
Other .....	24	7	0	0	0
World total .....	13,740	20,577	20,953	1,529	958

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Includes Section 416 donations. 3/ Less than 500 cwt. 4/ 734,000 to Peru. 5/ 44,000 to Bolivia. 6/ 1,165,000 to Philippine Republic. 7/ 489,000 to Egypt. 8/ 447,000 to Egypt.

## SWEDEN'S BUTTER EXPORTS SHOW DECLINE

Sweden exported only 912,000 pounds of butter in the first half of 1961--mostly to Switzerland and Algeria--compared with approximately 8 million in the same period of 1960.

Cheese shipments were up 16 percent to 3 million pounds; most were hard types. Principal destinations were Italy, West Germany, East Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Exports of dry whole milk dropped from 3 million pounds to 2 million and went largely to Switzerland, West Germany, and Peru. Nonfat dry milk exports--331,000 pounds--went mostly to countries in Africa.

In the same period, Sweden imported 2 million pounds of butter, more than one million of which came from Denmark. A year ago, imports were only 15,000 pounds.

Imports of cheese increased 8 percent to 7 million pounds. About half this quantity came from Denmark. Other important sources were the Netherlands, Finland, and Switzerland.

Canned milk imports and dry whole milk imports, at 202,000 pounds and 37,000, respectively, were somewhat higher, but nonfat dry milk imports, at 170,000 pounds, were much smaller.

## CHILE TO EXPORT RICE

Chile has a rice surplus for the first time in 6 years.

The government is buying from domestic millers and producers 30,000 metric tons of rough rice (20,000 tons milled equivalent) for export. The purchase price is \$3.45 per 100 pounds f.o.b. railroad stations.

## YUGOSLAV CORN PRODUCTION DOWN

The outlook for Yugoslavia's 1961 corn crop is less favorable than earlier-season reports indicated, because of prolonged drought.

Present forecasts place the harvest at about 160 million bushels, compared with 242 million in 1960 and the record crop of 263 million in 1959. The current forecast, however, is 23 percent above the 1950-54 average of 130 million bushels.

Export officials of the country say there will be little exporting this season, contrasting with exports of over 20 million bushels in 1960-61. Corn exports have been substantial during the past 3 seasons, with principal markets Austria, Italy, West Germany, and the United Kingdom.

WEST GERMANY'S GRAIN CROP  
DOWN 20 PERCENT

The official preliminary estimate places this year's grain production in West Germany at 12.4 million metric tons--20 percent less than the record outturn in 1960.

The estimate consists of 6.6 million metric tons of breadgrains and 5.8 million of coarse grains. Breadgrains are 27 percent less than last year and coarse grains 11 percent less. The present estimate is well below earlier private forecasts.

Grain import requirements for 1961-62 are tentatively placed at 6.35 to 6.85 million metric tons, compared with 4.35 million in 1960-61.

U.S. INCREASES IMPORTS  
OF RED MEATS

U.S. imports of beef and veal, mutton, sausage casings, apparel wool, kip skins, and cattle from January through July were higher than during the same months of 1960.

Red meat imports in the first 7 months of 1961 were 14 percent higher than during the same months of 1960. Inshipments of beef and veal were large as demand for manufacturing beef continued strong. Mutton imports were 25 percent larger. Less pork was imported, while imports of lamb were approximately the same.

Imports of wool were 3 percent above those of January-July of last year. Increased mill activity has encouraged importation of apparel types. Carpet wool imports, however, continue slightly below the levels of the first 7 months of 1960.

Strong domestic demand for sausage has stimulated imports of casings. Imports of other natural casings, mostly beef, were 24 percent higher in January-July this year than in the same period of 1960. Imports of sheep and goat casings, however, were down 9 percent.

Entries of hides and skins in January-July were considerably below those of January-July 1960. Kip skins are the only item in this category that showed an increase.

Cattle imports were 3 percent higher in January-July than during the same months of 1960. Arrivals from Mexico dropped substantially during July, but increased shipments from Canada offset the drop. The favorable market for feeder cattle in the United States and the drought in Canada encouraged the movement of feeders into the United States.



LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. imports of selected items, July 1960 and 1961,  
January-July 1960 and 1961, with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

Commodity	July			January-July		
	1960	1961	Percent change	1960	1961	Percent change
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	pounds	pounds	Percent	pounds	pounds	Percent
Red meats:						
Fresh, frozen, canned, and						
cured beef and veal.....	51,718	67,320	+30	282,266	338,212	+20
Other meats <u>1</u> /.....	947	2,551	+169	11,266	15,707	+39
Total beef and veal.....	52,665	69,871	+33	293,532	353,919	+21
Pork.....	15,584	13,962	-10	104,765	97,997	-6
Mutton.....	5,487	5,066	-7	26,053	32,593	+25
Lamb.....	996	591	-41	8,428	8,401	--
Total red meat.....	74,732	89,490	+20	432,778	492,910	+14
Variety meats.....	94	74	-21	1,099	884	-20
Sausage casings:						
Sheep and goat.....	457	450	-2	3,113	2,848	-9
Other natural.....	813	1,111	+37	5,598	6,928	+24
Wool (clean basis):						
Dutiable.....	4,509	7,954	+76	48,410	54,575	+13
Duty-free.....	14,085	16,149	+15	97,139	95,960	-1
Total wool.....	18,594	24,103	+30	145,549	150,535	+3
Hides and skins (1,000 pcs.):						
Cattle and buffalo.....	74	65	-12	397	381	-4
Calf.....	103	100	-3	414	313	-24
Kip.....	68	69	+1	280	349	+25
Sheep and lamb.....	2,160	3,182	+47	21,479	19,676	-8
Goat and kid.....	1,413	1,465	+4	12,706	9,146	-28
Horse.....	45	32	-30	262	202	-23
Pig.....	98	64	-35	620	388	-37
Live cattle (number) <u>2</u> /.....	13,605	32,337	+138	401,966	413,142	+3

1/ Other meat, canned, prepared, or preserved. 2/ Includes cattle for breeding.

U.S. Department of Commerce.



THAILAND AND JAPAN SIGN  
CORN TRADE AGREEMENT

Representatives from Thailand and Japan have signed a trade pact setting forth the terms under which Japan will import Thai corn in 1961.

The following provisions are included in the agreement: (a) shipping weight will be final, but a 1-percent loss during shipment will be allowed; (b) Japanese importers will pay inspection costs; and (c) letters of credit will cover 99 percent of the price, which will be negotiated at the time of purchase.

A previous agreement limits moisture content of corn to 15 percent for shipments during August and September and 14.5 percent during other months.

Japanese trade sources predict future corn imports of 1.7 million metric tons annually, with Thailand supplying about 500,000.

In recent years, Japan has been taking about 80 percent of Thai corn exports. In 1960, shipments to Japan totaled 411,000 tons.

In fiscal year 1960-61, Japan was the largest Asian market for U.S. corn, importing 600,000 tons.

U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR  
EXPORTS UP 35 PERCENT

U.S. wheat and flour exports in July totaled 59 million bushels--about 35 percent larger than in the same month of 1960.

Wheat exports, at 50.7 million bushels, were up about 13 million from the previous July. Larger shipments to Brazil (11.9 million bushels, compared with 1.3 million) accounted for most of the increase. In addition, 6 million bushels were exported to Spain and Yugoslavia in July 1961, compared with none the year before. Shipments were reduced to the United Kingdom, Japan, and India, while none was exported to Poland, compared with 4.9 million bushels a year earlier.

Flour exports in July 1961 were 8.3 million bushels, compared with 5.5 million the previous year. This increase was primarily the result of larger shipments to Egypt. Little change took place in shipments to the other flour markets.

Inspections of wheat (including an estimate for flour) for export during August indicate that total exports for July-August were about 25 percent larger than the 85 million bushels exported in the first 2 months of 1960-61.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports by country of destination,  
July 1960 and July 1961

Country of destination	July 1960			July 1961		
	Wheat	Flour <u>1/</u>	Total	Wheat	Flour <u>1/</u>	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Western Hemisphere:	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Central America :	80	269	349	370	225	595
Cuba .....	162	260	422	--	--	--
Brazil .....	1,328	--	1,328	11,855	<u>2/</u>	11,855
Chile .....	--	23	23	977	105	1,082
Peru .....	633	60	693	774	28	802
Venezuela .....	860	33	893	896	--	896
Others .....	974	476	1,450	963	755	1,718
Total .....	4,037	1,121	5,158	15,835	1,113	16,948
Europe:						
Germany, West ..	348	69	417	596	2	598
Italy .....	--	616	616	--	661	661
Netherlands ....	203	110	313	893	187	1,080
Poland .....	4,921	21	4,942	--	23	23
Spain .....	--	--	--	2,773	55	2,828
United Kingdom :	1,324	108	1,432	449	340	789
Yugoslavia .....	--	106	106	3,418	--	3,418
Others .....	548	468	1,016	1,119	133	1,252
Total .....	7,344	1,498	8,842	9,248	1,401	10,649
Asia:						
India .....	11,980	<u>2/</u>	11,980	8,185	14	8,199
Israel .....	773	--	773	814	10	824
Japan .....	5,957	155	6,112	4,511	100	4,611
Korea .....	295	123	418	1,476	87	1,563
Pakistan .....	3,913	153	4,066	3,494	103	3,597
Philippines ....	397	123	520	1,125	99	1,224
Taiwan (Formosa):	386	63	449	824	108	932
Turkey .....	691	2	693	--	--	--
Others .....	986	1,499	2,485	1,027	895	1,922
Total .....	25,378	2,118	27,496	21,456	1,416	22,872
Africa:						
Egypt .....	--	256	256	980	3,537	4,517
Morocco .....	124	136	260	1,289	93	1,382
Tunisia .....	--	--	--	1,238	32	1,270
Others .....	665	348	1,013	642	709	1,351
Total .....	789	740	1,529	4,149	4,371	8,520
Oceania .....	--	4	4	--	6	6
World total <u>3/</u> :	37,548	5,481	43,029	50,688	8,307	58,995

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat (grain equivalent). 2/ Less than 500 bushels.  
3/ Includes shipments for relief or charity.

Compiled from records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. GRASS AND LEGUME SEED  
EXPORTS DOWN IN JULY

All U.S. exports of grass and legume seeds in July, with the exception of alfalfa and bentgrass seed, were far below those of July 1960.

Exports in July 1961 amounted to 1,233,000 pounds, compared with 4,469,000 in the same month of 1960.

Japan received the largest shipment; Canada, Australia, and Latin American countries received the bulk of the remainder.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS: U.S. exports, July 1960 and 1961

Kind of seed	July	
	1960	1961
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Alfalfa, certified.....	27	180
Alfalfa, uncertified.....	22	19
Alfalfa, total.....	49	199
Alsike.....	14	2
Ladino.....	44	36
Clovers, other.....	2,094	27
Bentgrass.....	146	182
Fescues.....	280	69
Kentucky bluegrass.....	87	20
Orchard.....	27	24
Redtop.....	28	9
Timothy.....	163	45
Grasses, other.....	1,537	620
Total.....	4,469	1,233

OUTLOOK FOR SOYBEAN PRODUCTION  
DIM IN THAILAND

Thailand's soybean production is not expected to increase significantly in the next few years because the quality of beans is not rated high and export outlets probably will continue to be small.

Acreage may have increased slightly in 1961 from the year before because of favorable prices. Unofficially, the outturn is estimated at 955,000 bushels from about 61,000 acres, compared with 918,600 bushels

estimated to have been produced from 58,800 acres in 1960. In the first 6 months of 1961, only 58,716 bushels were exported--to Malaya, Singapore, and Penang--compared with 148,921 bushels in calendar 1960.

#### FRENCH DRIED PRUNE PACK ABOVE 1960 OUTPUT

The 1961 dried prune pack in France is estimated at 8,800 short tons--more than double the short 1960 pack of 3,800 tons, and well above the 1954-58 average of 6,300 tons.

With a number of young trees coming into production, the crop this year would have been even larger were it not for frost damage in the spring. A substantial number of young trees apparently will come into bearing in the next few years.

DRIED PRUNES: France, supply and distribution, marketing seasons 1959, 1960, and forecast 1961

Item	Year beginning August 1		
	1959	1960	Forecast
			1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Beginning stocks, August 1.....	--	300	400
Production.....	10,500	3,800	8,800
Imports.....	2,600	6,600	3,300
Total supply.....	13,100	10,700	12,500
Exports.....	1,200	400	500
Domestic disappearance.....	11,600	9,900	11,700
Ending stocks, July 31.....	300	400	300
Total.....	13,100	10,700	12,500

The 1960-61 season's imports of 6,599 tons were the largest ever recorded. Of this quantity, 5,352 tons were from the United States--also a record. Yugoslavia was again the next largest supplier, shipping over 1,000 tons. Imports during 1961-62 are expected to be much smaller, totaling perhaps something over 3,000 tons, of which about 2,000 may be from the United States.

Exports, mostly of small sizes, dropped to 375 tons in 1960-61. The franc-zone area continued to be the principal outlet for exports.



PRUNES, DRIED: France, foreign trade, marketing seasons  
1958, 1959, and 1960

Country	Year beginning August 1		
	1958	1959	1960
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Imports			
United States.....	2,955	1,732	5,352
Yugoslavia.....	1,501	836	1,056
Italy.....	62	0	66
Portugal.....	115	5	23
Others.....	3	14	102
Total.....	4,636	2,587	6,599
Exports			
Algeria.....	304	313	310
Others.....	22	1/ 929	65
Total.....	326	1,242	375

1/ Includes 331 tons to the Netherlands, 215 tons to West Germany, 88 tons to the United Kingdom, and 85 tons to Belgium-Luxembourg.

Early quotations, of a tentative nature, for the new French pack were as follows: size 30/40, 43.5 cents; 40/50, 39 cents; 50/60, 34 cents; 60/70, 30.5 cents; and 70/80, 26 cents. These are prices per pound, f.o.b. rail terminal in French producing areas. The sizes represent number per 500 grams.

EXPORTS OF DESICCATED COCONUT  
DECLINE IN PHILIPPINES

Philippine registered exports of desiccated coconut in August were 7,241 short tons--somewhat less than the 7,560 shipped in July but about one-fourth more than the 5,881 exported in August 1960.

Cumulative January-August exports of 38,470 tons were about 4 percent higher than those of the corresponding period of last year.

The United States, the only important market for Philippine desiccated coconut, received more than 90 percent of total Philippine exports.



DESICCATED COCONUT: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination, annual 1960,  
August 1960 and 1961 and January-August 1960 and 1961

Country of destination	1960 <sup>1/</sup>	August 1960	August 1961	January-August	
				1960	1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:					
United States <sup>2/</sup> .....	56,610	4,876	6,903	34,937	35,429
Atlantic Coast.....	(44,115)	(3,947)	(5,391)	(27,231)	(26,814)
Pacific Coast.....	(9,569)	(748)	(1,028)	(6,090)	(6,088)
Canada.....	577	27	42	384	337
Total.....	57,187	4,903	6,945	35,321	35,766
South America:					
Venezuela.....	5	---	---	5	30
Unspecified.....	5	---	---	---	---
Total.....	10	---	---	5	30
Europe:					
Belgium.....	43	---	---	43	17
Denmark.....	68	25	5	40	37
France.....	15	---	---	5	18
Germany, West.....	1,878	729	---	948	1,062
Ireland.....	10	---	20	10	50
Italy.....	180	---	---	---	---
Netherlands.....	284	---	33	155	133
Norway.....	20	---	---	---	13
Spain.....	131	---	55	28	220
Sweden.....	22	---	---	---	47
United Kingdom.....	77	1	---	60	165
Unspecified.....	1,010	---	---	118	---
Total.....	3,738	755	113	1,407	1,762
Africa:					
Republic of South Africa.....	56	4	1	31	63
Asia:					
Hong Kong.....	---	---	45	---	49
Japan.....	3	---	---	3	6
Total.....	3	---	45	3	55
Oceania:					
Australia.....	573	219	134	310	751
New Zealand.....	---	---	3	---	43
Total.....	573	---	137	310	794
Grand total.....	61,567	5,881	7,241	37,077	38,470

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes Gulf Coast, Great Lake ports, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Source: Philippine Trade Sources.

SUDAN'S COTTON CROP  
SMALLER IN 1960-61

The 1960-61 cotton crop in the Republic of the Sudan was estimated at 515,000 bales (500 pounds gross).

This quantity is 11 percent below the 580,000 bales grown in the preceding season, but 3 percent larger than annual average production of 499,000 bales in the previous 5 seasons.

All of the decline in 1960-61 from a year earlier was in extra-long staple varieties in the Gezira as a result of low yields brought about by unusually heavy insect infestation. Last season's crop of extra-long staples fell to an estimated 463,000 bales from 553,000 a year earlier. Production of American-type upland cotton, mostly raingrown, was about 52,000 bales in 1960-61--up sharply from the preceding crop of 27,000. Harvested acreage for all types of cotton in Sudan totaled 940,000 acres in 1960-61, slightly less than the 942,000 a year earlier.

Current estimates indicate more acreage will be devoted to cotton in Sudan this season. Producers in raingrown areas are especially optimistic because of timely rains. Lower cotton prices in recent months, however, may cause some farmers to consider a shift to alternative crops.

Prices for Sudanese cotton have held fairly steady on world import markets in the last few weeks following a decline of 4 to 5 cents a pound since late last fall. Sudanese Sakel G5S and Lambert G5L averaged 39.16 and 36.82 U.S. cents a pound, respectively, c.i.f. Liverpool, in August, compared with 44.27 and 40.55 cents in February. The price declines are attributed in large part to reduced takings of this type of cotton by major consuming countries throughout last season, intense competition from other countries exporting extra-long staple cotton, relatively large stocks, particularly in Egypt and Sudan, and the expectation of continued large supplies.

Exports of 276,000 bales of cotton from Sudan in the first three-fourths (August-April) of the 1960-61 season were 25 percent below the 366,000 shipped in the same 1959-60 period. Quantities shipped to principal destinations in August-April 1960-61, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: United Kingdom 99,000 bales (109,000); India 37,000 (62,000); West Germany 26,000 (30,000); Italy 24,000 (33,000); France 18,000 (40,000); China 16,000 (9,000); Japan, 13,000 (10,000); and U.S.S.R. 12,000 (21,000). Exports to Communist countries accounted for about 15 percent of total shipments in the period under review.

Sudanese cotton consumption, which has totaled about 5,000 bales or less a year, is expected to rise sharply this season following completion of a textile mill in Khartoum. Several additional mills are planned. Ending stocks on July 31 were estimated at about 345,000 bales, against 255,000 a year earlier.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC OPENS  
NEW OIL MILL

The Dominican Cotton Consortium has started operations at its new cottonseed oil mill at Los Minas.

The mill, reputed to be the first of its kind in the Dominican Republic, has a tank capacity of 215,000 gallons of crude oil. It is producing edible cottonseed oil, which will compete for a share of the market now supplied by the peanut oil monopoly.

North American and German technicians are in charge of operations of the mill, and more than 300 persons are reported to be employed.

In view of the Consortium's recent construction of a modern gin and its plans for expansion of cotton production, the cottonseed oil mill represents a logical step in the development of cotton processing and utilization.

In recent years the United States has exported token quantities of cottonseed to the Dominican Republic. U.S. exports of cottonseed oil to the Republic have been negligible.

RICE BRAN OIL MILL  
OPENED IN THAILAND

Thailand's first rice bran oil mill began operation in July.

When at full capacity, the plant is expected to produce 2,200 short tons of oil per year, as well as 15,400 tons of rice bran waste for animal feed. In the beginning stage, the output of oil is about 1 ton per day. The oil extraction rate is reported to be 7 percent.

Rice bran oil is being sold at a retail price of 9 baht per bottle of 650 cc (about 3.3 U.S. cents per pound). Rice bran waste for feed sells at 55 to 60 baht per 60 kilograms (2.0 to 2.2 cents per pound).

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS  
LOWER THROUGH JUNE

U.S. exports of all types of cotton amounted to 6,542,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (6,333,000 running bales) during the first 11 months (August-June) of the 1960-61 season.

This amount is 2 percent less than the 6,697,000 bales shipped from August through June of the preceding season.

Total exports in 1960-61 reached 6,639,000 running bales. Comparable figures in bales of 500 pounds gross for the full 1960-61 season will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets when available.



SWEDEN PERMITS  
PEAR IMPORTS

Sweden opened for pear imports on September 18 because of insufficient domestic supplies. Normally, imports are prohibited from August 1 through October or November. Last year imports were banned until November 24.

U.S. COTTON IMPORTS DECLINE MODERATELY;  
PICKER LAP IMPORTS UNDER QUOTA

U.S. imports of cotton for consumption, according to the Bureau of the Census, totaled 129,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in the 1960-61 season--a decrease of 5 percent from the 136,000 bales imported in the previous season.

Practically all of the decrease was accounted for by smaller quantities of rough, harsh Asiatic cotton shorter than 3/4-inch in staple imported from India and Pakistan. This cotton is not subject to import quota restrictions. Imports of upland and long-staple types from the principal suppliers, Egypt, Mexico, and Peru, although subject to quotas, were slightly larger than in 1959-60.

By Presidential proclamation, issued and effective on September 11, following a Tariff Commission investigation and hearing under the provisions of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, U.S. imports of cotton and cotton products (except cotton waste) produced in any stage preceding the spinning into yarn will be limited by quota to 1,000 pounds per year. This includes cotton picker lap, card lap, sliver, and roving. Imports of cotton in the form of picker lap began in 1959, amounted in cotton equivalent to 47,600 bales in 1960, and promised to reach 100,000 bales in 1961. The purpose of the quota is to prevent imports of cotton in initial stages of processing from materially interfering with, and rendering ineffective, the cotton programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Imports in July amounted to 1,000 bales, compared with 4,000 in the preceding month, and 1,000 in July 1960. Most July imports consisted of short, harsh cotton from India. Considerable quantities of upland-type cotton were imported under quota from India and Pakistan in August, 1961.

The import quota for long-staple cotton (1-1/8 inches or longer) for the current quota year, which began August 1, 1961, was substantially oversubscribed except for Peruvian Tanguis. This global quota of 45,656,420 pounds (equivalent to 95,118 bales of 500 pounds gross weight) is subdivided into 3 categories, largely on the basis of staple length, as follows: (1) extra-long staple, 1-3/8 inches or more, 39,590,778 pounds (82,481 bales); (2) ordinary long staple, 1-1/8 inches up to, but not including, 1-3/8 inches, 4,565,642 pounds (9,512 bales); and (3) Tanguis, which is a harsh or rough cotton stapling 1-5/32 inches up to, but not including, 1-3/8 inches, 1,500,000 pounds (3,125 bales).

COTTON: U.S. imports by country of origin, averages 1935-39  
and 1950-54, annual 1957-60

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1957	1958	1959	1960
	1935-39	1950-54				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	3	1/	1	1	1	1
Burma.....	2/	1/	1/	0	1/	3
China, Mainland 3/.....	25	0	0	0	0	0
India.....	2/ 67	29	8	7	10	4
Mexico.....	23	15	74	33	29	29
Pakistan.....	2/	8	13	9	13	6
Peru.....	1	13	14	26	15	17
Sudan.....	4/	2	1/	1	1	1/
United Arab Rep. (Egypt).....	63	83	30	58	67	68
U.S.S.R.....	2	1/	0	1	0	0
Other countries.....	1	2	1	1	0	1
Total 5/.....	185	152	141	137	136	6/ 129

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Burma and Pakistan included with India.  
3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 4/ Included with Egypt  
prior to 1942. 5/ Includes small quantities that are reexported each year.  
6/ Does not include picker lap imports reported by the Bureau of the Census as  
raw cotton.

#### PAKISTANI SESAME CROP DOWN

Pakistan's 1960-61 sesame crop is officially placed at 34,500 short tons,  
a decline of 8.4 percent from the previous year's outturn. A slightly smaller  
acreage was planted to sesame this year.

In East Pakistan, sesame production was an estimated 26,400 tons, or 8.4  
percent less than a year earlier. The West Pakistan crop was down nearly 10  
percent although plantings were increased. The decline in output was attributed  
to lack of irrigation coupled with low rainfall in much of the sesame growing  
area.



#### NICARAGUA REDUCES ESTIMATE FOR SESAME SEED CROP

Nicaragua's 1960 sesame crop (harvested December 1960 through March 1961) is now officially placed at 8,975 short tons--slightly below the 1959 outturn of 9,200 tons.

This outturn is a sharp drop from a previous unofficial estimate of 15,400 tons (Foreign Crops and Markets, November 28, 1960, and World Summary, June 29, 1961).

Although small, Nicaragua's sesame crop is important because most of the seed is exported. In 1960 the United States imported 8,690 tons of sesame seed, with Nicaragua supplying three-fourths.

#### ARGENTINE FLAXSEED PLANTINGS INCREASE SUBSTANTIALLY

Argentina's flaxseed plantings for the 1961-62 crop are estimated officially at 3.1 million acres, or 10 percent larger than the 2.8 million acres planted for the 1960-61 crop.

The substantial gain in acreage is due principally to the international market situation, with crops reduced in the United States and Canada because of drought. Moreover, the flaxseed area in Argentina usually has had good moisture.

#### WEST GERMAN OILSEED PRODUCTION UP

West Germany's edible oilseed production in 1961 totaled 83,100 short tons, or 8 percent more than in 1960, according to preliminary official data.

The crop consisted of 64,000 tons of winter rape, 16,500 of spring rape, 2,300 of turnip rape, and about 300 of poppy seed. West German domestic oilseed production, however, is relatively small compared with edible oilseed imports, which in 1960-61 were 1.5 million tons.

#### INDIA'S SESAME CROP DOWN ONE-FIFTH

India's 1960-61 sesame seed crop is officially estimated at 322,530 short tons from 4,858,000 acres--one fifth less than the 1959-60 outturn of 402,120 tons from 5,423,000 acres.

The decline from last year occurred mainly in the states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh and is attributed to unfavorable weather and reduced acreage.

BRAZIL TO EXPAND  
BABASSU OUTTURN

A Babassu Economic Committee has been established in Brazil by presidential decree to recommend means of increasing the country's production of babassu nuts in the states of Maranhao, Piaui, Para, and Goias.

At present, Brazil's annual production of babassu kernels is about 90,000 short tons. Roughly 80 to 85 percent of the total is produced in Maranhao.

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